

not to disclose the three involved in the medical procedure, according to Victor Marchetti, former CIA official who was in the report.

The Death of Makarios

He was one of the first ecclesiastics to head a lay government since such men as Richelieu and Mazarin of France—and they ruled under kings. He had a Byzantine shrewdness, plus ambition and courage; his independent Cyprus, which he had not wanted at first, was and still is the best answer to the problem of an island divided between Greeks and Turks. But the succession of events that followed Britain's withdrawal from Cyprus have left the constructive part of the work of Archbishop Makarios in ruins.

Initially, he had sought to join Cyprus to Greece; when he settled for independence, he could not bridge the gap between the Cypriot Greeks and the Turkish minority. Nor, for that matter, between the Greeks who were content with an independent Cyprus and those who insisted on *enosis* with the mainland. So he was ousted by the latter in a coup that eventually brought a Turkish invasion and the present stalemate. Now there are Turkish troops on about twice as much of Cyprus as the percentage of Turks living there—less than 20 per cent of the population. There is economic and social and political confrontation and trouble within NATO, as well as a potential for war in the Aegean.

It would be wrong to blame all this on Makarios—the worst that can be said of his

presidency of Cyprus is that, like so many in the Third World, he was unable to divide the legacy of imperialism in terms that would satisfy his own people—or those countries of the mainland who had claims to the island. Africa is plagued by similar difficulties, and no one seems able to come up with any formula, any degree of statesmanship, that can solve the dilemmas without the use of force.

At least the Greek Orthodox archbishop was able to ride out the initial Cyprus crisis when the British left, and to temper moods that seemed as likely, in 1959, to result in war as does the present situation. That he was unable to repeat this feat after the Turks moved into Cyprus has been attributed to his stubbornness—but there is stubbornness on the Turkish side as well. And whether so dramatic a figure as he presented can emerge to create a Cyprus settlement that will endure may be doubted.

Perhaps someone less articulate and imposing would be better for Cyprus in the long run: his policies and personality had created their own obstacles to peace there. But Archbishop Makarios was a colorful figure in a drab dispute, and in spite of his errors he also showed an ability to adapt to circumstances. That, unhappily, is a rare quality in the whole Cyprus dispute—as it is in so many other portions of this frictio-

The Matchmakers

It is an odd world when a ruler's decision to allow a handful of young women to leave their country in search of husbands should require a high-level diplomatic initiative, and that the circumstance should merit commendation.

The women in question are members of Syria's tiny surviving Jewish community. They cannot find husbands at home because eligible Jewish men hope to escape to Israel and dare not encumber themselves with family responsibilities.

Given their state-enforced isolation, these young women are thus doomed to non-productive spinsterhood, a minor tragedy amid the contemporary world's misfortunes, but one that is nevertheless very real and very human.

Their plight attracted the attention of some highly placed Americans, among them President Carter and Rep. Stephen Solarz, whose Brooklyn district contains many Syrian Jews. They persuaded Syria's President Hafez al-Assad to set in motion a scheme whereby the women will contract proxy marriages with Americans, and thus be entitled to emigrate. Oddly, Syria does not allow Jewish emigration for fear

that the gesture will be regarded as aiding Israel.

Last month the first 14 of 500 or so prospective brides took the necessary steps, to the accompaniment of considerable rejoicing both in Syria's Jewish community and in Brooklyn. President Assad has made no commitments regarding future departures, but it seems likely that he will allow the process to continue as a personal gesture to President Carter and, perhaps, as a sign that he means to be conciliatory on larger issues.

The young women, with little ability in English and few marketable skills, will not have an easy time when they arrive here to meet their new husbands. Arranged marriages are still practiced among Syrian Jews, even in the United States, but it appears that the proxy ceremonies will not bind the partners under American law. They will thus have an opportunity for second thoughts before going ahead with civil or religious ceremonies.

We wish them all well, but can't help also noting that President Assad has at his disposal a simpler solution to the human problems of the Syrian Jews who still remain—unrestricted emigration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Francis Gary Powers

We first heard the name Francis Gary Powers in a United States government lie. On a day in May 1960, he was identified as the civilian pilot of an unarmed, space-agency weather plane that lost its way while photographing clouds over Turkey and allegedly strayed over Soviet terrain.

When the Russians revealed that they'd shot him down, a wave of innocent indignation swept the United States. How could we ever get along with these barbarians who shoot first and complain later?

Then the Russians revealed that the U-2 plane had strayed into deepest Siberia, three hours flying time from any frontier; that they had captured Powers when his parachute brought him down in a plowed field near Sverdlovsk, and that they had gathered most of the pieces of his high-gliding craft, including remarkable cameras containing photographs of missile sites and airfields, taken in revealing detail from 12 miles up.

President Eisenhower at first lied some more by denying knowledge of the espionage, but he finally came clean, denounced the Soviet Union as a secret society against which espionage was unfortunately the only defense, and watched his last chance of détente diplomacy with Nikita Khrushchev disappear.

Two years later, Francis Gary Powers was

released from a Soviet prison and brought to Berlin to be exchanged for a Soviet colonel, Rudolf Abel, whose spying out of Brooklyn the Russians never acknowledged except in this transaction.

Pilotless satellites in space took over the major portion of the work of both men. Powers went on to write a book about his service for the Central Intelligence Agency and to defend his instinctive refusal to destroy himself at the moment of capture. Premier Khrushchev had already defended him most eloquently—"every living thing wants to live and when the plane was hit, the pilot bailed out"—but for many Americans at that time, the lie of a government seemed to deserve a higher claim.

Eventually, Francis Gary Powers remarried and formed a new family and flew helicopters to monitor rush-hour traffic for a Los Angeles radio station. On Monday, while ferrying a cameraman to cover the fires in Santa Barbara, he apparently ran out of fuel and died in a crash near a little league baseball field in the San Fernando Valley.

As we read about him for the last time, we had trouble remembering that there was once a United States government that was presumed by its citizens not to lie.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 4, 1902

LONDON—An editorial in today's "Daily Mail" says: "The old idea that great armies are a curse without any compensation has passed away except in England. In Germany it is held that the discipline, obedience and elevation of character which good training in the ranks bestows are ample compensation for the loss of time, even apart from the improvement in physique, which is in itself no small thing."

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1927

NEW YORK—Abolition of the tipping system was urged before the State Industrial Survey Commission recently by William Lehman, secretary-treasurer of the Walkers and Walkers' Union, Local 1 and vice-president of the international union. Lehman declared, however, that his organization would be opposed to any legislation abolishing tips until a real living wage was absolutely guaranteed them by the employers.



Carter's Balance Sheet

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Here it is, August, over six months since Jimmy Carter strolled into the White House, and he hasn't even solved the problems of inflation and unemployment, or tamed the Russians or brought peace to the Middle East.

So the grumbling has begun. The mayors, the governors, the labor union and business leaders, the blacks, the allies and the editorial writers are all expressing their disappointments. In short, everything's normal, the exaggerated early hopes of the administration have given way to the predictable growth of the opposition.

On the whole, the Carterization of Washington has been a bumpy but instructive exercise. The economy has gone a little better than expected, and foreign policy a little worse. Everything has been re-examined and nothing dramatic has happened, but there is more human energy at work here now, more willingness to explore and exchange ideas, and as time goes on, a more practical grasp of what can and cannot be done by a new administration.

Middle Ground

In personal terms, Carter has made considerable progress. He has driven himself hard. He has won the respect of the Congress, the Cabinet and the bureaucracy. He has dominated the news and increased the narrow margin of his popularity with the American people. He has disappointed the hopes of his most liberal supporters and quieted some of the fears of his most conservative opponents, but in political terms he has clearly established himself in the decisive middle ground of American politics.

Looking back on his first six months, it may be that his personal achievement was his main short-run goal. After all, he was nominated against the will of most of the elders of his party, and he squeaked into the presidency without a commanding record, mandate, or presidential presence. Accordingly, he had to establish himself personally, to make clear at home and abroad that he had the intelligence, character and grace to sit at the head of the White House table.

This he has done, with an unusual combination of courtesy and cunning, of calm and elation. He has a genius for listening to everybody and sending them away thinking (correctly) that he understands their problems, and (incorrectly) that he is sympathetic to their remedies.

In short, he is both a preacher and a politician, as metaphysical as Woodrow Wilson and as active and pragmatic as Franklin Roosevelt. He preaches against inflation and protectionism, but pays off the maritime lobby with subsidies that are both inflationary and protectionist. He preaches against the arms merchants, but expands the sale of American arms in the Middle East. He preaches coexistence with the Soviet Union, and co-sultation with the allies, but leaves both in doubt about his aims and methods and sees no contradiction between his sermon and his policies.

Foreign Affairs

Perhaps the most surprising thing about his first months has been his preoccupation with foreign affairs. There is an element of pride and presumption in this. He has seemed

determined to prove that he was a master of the field he knew very little about, but at least he had a purpose: After Vietnam and Watergate, he wanted to demonstrate that the White House was once more a center of moral authority presiding over a foreign policy that paid attention to human rights.

And in this he has succeeded, though at the cost of increased tension with the Soviet Union, which is terrified of human freedom, and denies to Carter the propaganda of ideas which it claims for itself.

So the record is mixed, with the pluses outnumbering the minuses. The United States stands at the end of Carter's first six months as the most stable of the industrial democracies, politically and economically. And if its diplomacy has sometimes seemed a little sudden and even capricious, at least Carter has led the way in trying to compose the nation's differences with Panama, Cuba and Mexico, and to avoid war in the Middle East, Rhodesia and South Africa.

If he has not achieved his own objectives for the first six months, it is probably because he attempted too much too soon, and overestimated his ability to control events beyond his command. But going into his second six months, there is considerable evidence that he is adjusting to the realities.

He seems more flexible and far less ideological than when he first entered the White House. There is little evidence that he has any grand design. He is proving to be an innovator, and an improviser, and, in his dealings with the Congress, a prudent compromiser. In the process he has ended the politics of abuse which have divided this city for many years, and that in itself is a relief.

The next six months will pro-

vide him with different tests. For having established his position and listened patiently to everybody on all sides of foreign and domestic policy, he will have to choose between them, and that will be a much more difficult task.

Countdown in Rhodesia

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LONDON—The other day Dr. David Owen, Great Britain's foreign minister, was asked point-blank: Will you or will you not here and now guarantee the Rhodesians that they will be admitted into Great Britain in the event they should flee the new order?

Dr. Owen's answer was cautious. Well, he said, he was sure that the attitude of the government on the question would be "generous." The interrogator bore down. Surely if Britain's position is that Rhodesia is an illegal state, it follows that Rhodesians are actually subject to the Crown—otherwise, the means by which they choose to conduct themselves would be entirely their own affair? Doesn't it follow that they are British citizens, and therefore have the right to immigrate into Great Britain?

Again Dr. Owen was cautious. Well, he said, the fact that Rhodesians have defied the authority of the British government renders them only hypothetically British. What he said in effect is that under one construction of the law they might be thought to be traitors—who had forfeited their passports.

Now the reason for all this ambiguity goes beyond the legal question of the residual rights of the white Rhodesians. Dr.

Great Britain—The Moment When Things Went Wrong

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—The theater, the BBC, neighborhood action groups, mountaineering, infant schools, youth hostelling, gardening, and writing history are all things the British do remarkably well, some would say better than anybody else. Henry Fairlie has suggested that the British have a better history than most because they write it so well. So why not ask some of these historians when they thought the ailing that now afflicts Britain had its beginnings?

E. P. Hobsbawm is the popular Marxist historian of the industrial revolution. "If I had to pinpoint the moment when things went wrong, it was during Edwardian times (1896-1913). We didn't modernize the economy when we had the money to do it. Then the whole thing collapsed in 1931 and we haven't been able to find our feet again. We are not alone in this—Argentina and Uruguay who were tied up with us in our Golden Age have had similar problems. . . . But for long enough the weaknesses were disguised by the fact that the world was our oyster—we were the greatest empire in the world."

It wasn't until after the Second World War that the weaknesses really began to show through. Then the continental economies in full recovery led by the F.R.D.-educated German industrialists and their Grand Ecole French counterparts rolled ahead. The inflexible, rigid, badly trained British were no match. Even then, says Hobsbawm, the general prosperity buoyed up the British economy and kept it going. "But once that began to falter the essential malady became dramatically visible."

Hobsbawm is devoted to his 19th century. For him much of what is happening today was ordained then. In the United States in the 1870s newspapers reported that it was the British who were the worst kind of workers, prone to strikes and low on productivity. The British middle and upper class also played to later form. They concentrated on the more gentlemanly occupations. "In the mid-19th century if you wanted to make money you wouldn't start a cotton mill; you became a merchant or banker."

E. P. Thompson, the author of the seminal "The Making of the English Working Class," wonders whether the rate of profitability is

the index of a healthy society. Just back from a visit to the United States he asks if bombed out centers of its cities, an unemployment much higher than troubled Britain, the high crime rate, and angry unrelaxed society could any way compensate for "economic success." More than some of the things supposed to be "wrong" with Britain, he says, are humane defenses against an appalling system. "These don't regularly make for economic efficiency. In fact he's 'delicately' capitalism is functioning badly Britain. The society has been overripe for democratic transition to a socialist economy."

Like Hobsbawm he sees structural faults as the legacy of Empire. Not least the domain of the financiers with priorities which thwart the generation of ordinary British industry. Under Prime Minister Heath it reached its nadir: speculation in property and set stripping; activities later but parasitic.

Britain, he says, is like Africa in 1975—there is a kind of subterranean feeling that we want a radical change, but not properly articulated. "We are all sorts of centers of energy but not yet knitting together with an affirmative consciousness."

'Utopian'

Thompson's paladin is W. Morris. He had an "utopian imagination" which is not a today. "I'm amazed and impressed by him," says Thompson. For him the kind of crisis in now and saw its roots like Morris, Thompson set remedy in creating a "where democratic felt triumph over economic terms. This means, he argues, economy that is decentralized, environmentally sensitive, enterprises would be public, not run on a traditionalist pattern but by their own, the municipality or cooperative."

Asa Briggs, provost of Oester College, Oxford, author of the authoritative of the BBC, is a different of social historian than bawn and Thompson. In no trace of Marxism in his conclusions are not dis "Carnivorous capitalism!" quoting Lewis Mumford, have to remember," co Briggs, "that Britain is most intensive of all exp of industrialization. The nass of the country added to tensify of the experience, were no vast limitless res as in the U.S.A. and the U. It was also the most ex since we were the first, had one with the most because it was based scientific knowledge, but ransacking of resources and strength of will."

All this has left its mark. The great class division hamstringing to much of Britain today. It also explains why British don't work so hard. "We have been overworked historically," said something to the effect that the English work than anyone else, but it the most hardworked." Events make it possible work so hard, the work ed solve. But it does not into nothing—it leaves a of the early 19th century work hard when it suits a when it doesn't."

The future though is not hope. "We have attitudes that are the kind of that will become more com the rest of the world. . . . see us deciding to be knowledge bank, a data we'll revert to a pre-in attitude to work if we get hand. Already we have a ing-class living with attit the anachronism of the 18 tury. . . . The British as drawn to the 'small is b idea.' In the 21st centu of the great battles will the size and character institutions."

Briggs is not worried ab British being competed existence before this ne of life has time to get a hold. The idea of luck l ways been an element in progress. "As Mye Beryl to say, we were built on a surrounded by rich. Now i oil. Moreover our West B competitors will have real lems soon—are fast ec growth and strong Com parties compatible?"

Can Britain change wit revolution? All three his say yes. But Asa Briggs "It won't happen quietly. will be considerable argun can safely say what hap England will be protracted.

Letters

Pounding the Pillow

Re the proposed tourist tax of \$1 a night on hotel beds in London (H.T., June 22): Some tourists in less reputable hotels have felt that they're already paying it. Or Britain might adopt the system of some Eastern bloc countries such as Hungary, where a tourist must deposit a set amount for each day of his proposed visit; to be spent in Hungary, naturally, because the tourist isn't worth much in most other countries. But then, Britain seems to be working toward that situation, too.

AL. HEX.

View on U.S. Taxes

Although many overseas Americans have been lamenting taxation law changes which affect them personally, I'd like to present another point of view. Personally, I work for the French government and feel my tax loyalty belongs only to the French taxpayer, who pays my salary. Obviously I see no justice in the U.S. taxpayer calling on me to pay more. I view Congress attempts to hit us for more money as another form of U.S. ethnic hostility. But we have a choice, those of us living overseas can change our nationalities if we plan on residing indefinitely in another nation. That

Paris.

Question for Bhutto

The UPI report from Pakistan (H.T., Aug. 1) quotes Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as having said that "suppressive democracy" could not save Pakistan and that "no system which is oppressive can operate successfully." Is this his dismal admission of failure? Being a leading exponent on oppressive systems it would seem superfluous for him to state that suppressive martial law cannot work as it certainly can be no worse than what he has to offer.

Paris.

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Obituaries

For Alfred Lunt, 84, of Famed Stage Couple

GO. Aug. 3 (AP).—t. 84, for decades one at stars of the U.S. early today. undergone surgery for the bladder at North-emorial Hospital on

etacularly successful r that spanned more rs. Mr. Lunt became s. with all that was d. sophisticated and

n their first produc-her in 1924. "The i." to their final joint in the 1960 produc-ie Visit." Mr. Lunt and ynn Fontanne, proved ile combination that-generation of theater-filled box-office coffers to coast.

ple appeared together uctions, almost all of comedies and almost sm flops.

"eatest triumph began n. 1946, when they hat proved, to be a dance run in Terease "O Mistress Mine," a three-year road tou them and the play to cities.

otable hits included rd's "Design for Liv-it Valaine" and "Qua-bernt Sherwood's "Re-Vienna" and "Idiot's and S.N. Behrman's of Jean Giraudoux's on 38."

d the succession of was a dedication that Lunt's reputation as theater's most deman-tionists.

Midweek on Aug. 19, family with no theat-round, Mr. Lunt wasted e in overcoming the He saw his first play was 3, and by the time

ors Free Italian ported Ransom Aug. 3 (AP).—Giuseppe, a kidnapping victim, sed last night after 73 pitivity, police reported, paid a ransom of 750 ire (\$825,000), sources

alari, co-owner of a company, was freed by tors on the Milan-Como

ster Pilot Killed AGUE, Aug. 3 (Reuters). lot of a Belgian Air -104 Starfighter was terday when his plane, a field near Weert in Holland.



Alfred Lunt and his wife, Lynn Fontanne, in 1972, in Beverly Hills, just after their golden wedding anniversary.

he staged his first production (at home) at the age of 8, he had been exposed to both Shakespeare and vaudeville.

He majored in oratory at Carroll College in Waukegan, Wis., appeared in a dozen productions in two years and devised a program of impersonations and comic characters that was good enough for a statewide tour.

He made his professional debut in Boston in 1912 at the age of 20, dropping out of the Emerson College of Oratory after a day of classes and promptly getting a job in a stock company production of "The Aviator."

During the next dozen years, Mr. Lunt moved from tireless apprentice to accomplished professional. He did everything from road shows to vaudeville appearances, including a stint with the aging Lily Langtry.

He made his Broadway debut in 1917, when his appearance in "Romance and Arabelle" led to a part with the touring company of Booth Tarkington's "Country Cousin," which, in turn, brought him to the attention of Mr. Tarkington, who was so impressed with the actor's personality and good looks that he wrote "Clarence" as a special vehicle for Mr. Lunt.

It opened in 1919, was a success and made Mr. Lunt a star, but the play's greatest contribution to his career occurred the day he read for the part at the New Amsterdam Theater and was

introduced backstage to Miss Fontanne, a British-born actress already well-known for her comic versatility.

Mr. Lunt, who had been standing on a staircase and stumbled when he stepped forward to shake hands, promptly fell on his face and the most celebrated association in the annals of the U.S. theater was under way.

They were married in 1922, appeared together for the first time a year later in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," and in 1924 began their 10-year association with the Theater Guild that established the Lunt-Fontanne team as an institution.

Their success was foreseen by Alexander Wolcott, then the drama critic for the New York Sun, who wrote of their appearance in "The Guardsman": "They have youth, great gifts and the unmistakable attitude of ascent, and those who saw them last night bowing hand in hand for the first time may well have been witnessing a moment in theatrical history."

From then on their joint reputation soared. Both insisted that they acted better together than apart, and few producers saw reason to try and prove otherwise.

Box-Office Loss They were so wedded in the public mind that when Mr. Lunt underwent surgery during the run of "O Mistress Mine," the production was canceled at a \$100,000

box-office loss rather than continue with the understudy.

During the 1930s, Mr. Lunt did appear in a few plays without Miss Fontanne, but thereafter they were virtually always together.

Mr. Lunt frequently added directorial duties to his acting chores and he served as the official director for a number of their appearances.

He also directed two productions for the Metropolitan Opera Company—"Cosi Fan Tutte," in 1952, and "La Traviata," in 1958.

The Lunts were persuaded to make two movies together, "The Guardsman," and "Hollywood Canteen," but they had a distaste for films. "We can be bought," Mr. Lunt once explained, "but we cannot be bored."

Two Emmy Awards

They also made two joint appearances on television and both productions won Emmy awards—"The Great Sebastians" in 1957 and "The Magnificent Yankee" in 1965.

Since their final Broadway appearance in 1960, it had been increasingly difficult to tempt the Lunts away from their 120-acre retirement estate in Genesee Depot, Wis., but in 1964 they accepted a Broadway tribute from the Players, a New York theatrical organization. They also had been honored in 1958 in New York when the Globe Theater was renamed the Lunt-Fontanne Theater.

In 1972, the couple celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at a gala sponsored by the American National Theater Academy in Beverly Hills, Calif., where they received ANTA's first National Artist Award.

Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

Bonn Seeks 5th In German Case

BONN, Aug. 3 (AP).—West German police today added a fifth woman to the list of those suspected in the killing Saturday of banker Juergen Ponto. Officials said the woman, Adelheid Schulz, is also sought in the April assassination of the country's chief prosecutor.

A spokesman for the federal criminal office in Wiesbaden said that Miss Schulz, 22, was suspected of "at least supporting" Mr. Ponto's killers.

Police arrested Eleonore Maria Poesgens, 23, at her Frankfurt apartment Monday night. Others sought in the case are Susanne Albrecht, 27; Silke Maier-Witt, 27; Sigrid Sternbeck, 28, and Angelika Speitel, 25.



Spyros Kyprianou, acting President of Cyprus.

Barre Declares That France To Keep Troops Out of NATO

BONN, Aug. 3 (AP).—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre was quoted yesterday as saying that France will never again place its military forces under the allied command of NATO.

"We are not so presumptuous as to wish to concern ourselves with the defense of others," he told the German weekly magazine Stern. "You must understand that we shall never return to NATO... in the interests of France..." France withdrew its forces from the NATO military command in 1966.

He issued a "solemn warning" to potential Soviet bloc aggressors that, "in the case of an armed invasion of our (West German) front area, the vital interests of France would be threatened long before this invasion reached our borders."

His interview voiced West German concern over French nuclear weapons being aimed so that plutonium missiles could be launched from France against Soviet bloc forces on West German soil.

Preventing a Battle Asked whether France sees Germany "only as a battlefield," Mr. Barre said: "The issue is not to seek a battlefield for the plutonium rockets but to prevent a battle from taking place at all." Asked about the government's chances in next year's French elections, Mr. Barre did not deny

Archbishop Makarios Is Dead at 63

(Continued from Page 1) took his campaign for enosis to the United Nations. In 1955, an underground guerrilla organization known as Eoka, led by George Grivas, a renowned Cypriot soldier, opened a campaign of violence against British rule. The Archbishop was clearly involved, and the British ordered him deported to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean in March, 1956.

The violence did not abate, however, and the Archbishop was released from exile a year later on the condition that he not return to Cyprus. He went to Athens where he participated in the negotiations that produced an agreement in 1959 to make Cyprus an independent state.

Turkish Minority Rights The accord gave the Turkish minority sizable powers to veto government decisions and Archbishop Makarios signed them only after great pressure was exerted by Athens.

He returned to the island in March, 1959, was elected President in December and took

office when independence was proclaimed in August, 1960.

But both sides clearly disliked the compromise, and by the end of 1963 the constitution had collapsed and fighting had erupted.

UN troops came to the island and the threat of a Turkish invasion eased, but tensions remained high. The Archbishop decided that the Greek Cypriots needed more protection and he invited Mr. Grivas back to the island to organize a new fighting force, the National Guard.

When Greeks and Turks clashed again in 1967, Ankara abandoned its invasion plans only on the condition that Mr. Grivas and his aides leave the island.

By this time, the President had abandoned the idea of enosis. Besides, Cyprus was booming economically and many Cypriots no longer wanted to pay taxes to Athens or serve in the Greek Army. But to the rightist colonels who took power in Greece in 1967, such thoughts were considered treasonous.

When the Archbishop went to Moscow in 1971, and bought Czechoslovak weapons to arm his personal security force, the colonels started calling him the "red bishop" and plotted to overthrow him. Mr. Grivas was sent to Cyprus to form a new guerrilla band, Eoka B, but this time his enemy was Archbishop Makarios.

When Mr. Grivas died in 1974, the Archbishop moved against Eoka B and its allies in the National Guard, which was led by mainland Greek officers. He demanded that the military junta in Athens remove the Greek officers. On July 15, 1974, these same officers led a coup in which the Archbishop was almost killed, and he was forced to flee the island.

The coup gave the Turks the excuse they had wanted, and four days later they invaded the island, occupying the north coast and forcing 180,000 ethnic Greeks from their homes. The military government in Athens fell and so did the regime in Nicosia.

The new Cypriot president was Glafcos Clerides, a reasonable and widely respected man, and many analysts believe that if Archbishop Makarios had died in the coup or stayed away from the island, peace might have been possible.

The Archbishop, however, returned to Cyprus in December, 1974. A series of peace talks in the next few years got nowhere.

The Turks took an extremely tough line and insisted that they could never negotiate with Archbishop Makarios, and the Archbishop proclaimed a policy of "long struggle" to reclaim Greek lands.

Many analysts thought Arch-

bishop Makarios was taking an unreasonably rigid line, and he gradually lost international support. He met twice with Rauf Denktaş, the ethnic Turkish leader, early this year and talks resumed in April. But they made little headway, and the Archbishop said that he expected no real progress.

In April the Archbishop had a mild heart attack.

Ecevit Gives Condolences

ANKARA, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Turkish opposition leader Bulent Ecevit, the man who sent troops into Cyprus to protect the Turkish Cypriots in 1974, offered his condolences today to Greek Cypriots on the death of Archbishop Makarios.

Mr. Ecevit was the only Turkish leader so far to do so.

British Envoys Criticize Report Urging Cutback

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—British diplomats today rallied against an official suggestion that their numbers be trimmed in view of the country's decline.

A former Foreign Secretary, Lord George-Brown, said the idea that Britain was no longer a front-rank nation was "nonsense and dangerous nonsense at that."

A government-appointed "think tank" recommended the reduction in the number of diplomats in view of what it called the decline in Britain's power and influence.

But through their association, the diplomats put back. They challenged the conclusion that Britain had little hope of recovery in world status and asked how France would fare now if it had cut back its diplomatic service during the economic and political troubles of the late 1950s.

The Times of London said: "The review is right to be frank about Britain's declining power and to suggest that some of our attitudes in politics and diplomacy have not yet caught up with reality."

Britain's diplomatic service has been investigated three times in the last 13 years. It accounts for less than three-tenths of one per cent of total public expenditure and has reduced its staff by 15 per cent since 1965.

Kenya's Kill Suspects

NAIROBI, Aug. 3 (AP).—Nine suspected thieves were beaten or stoned to death by mobs here on the weekend, police have disclosed. A spokesman said this week that the victims were killed on Sunday.

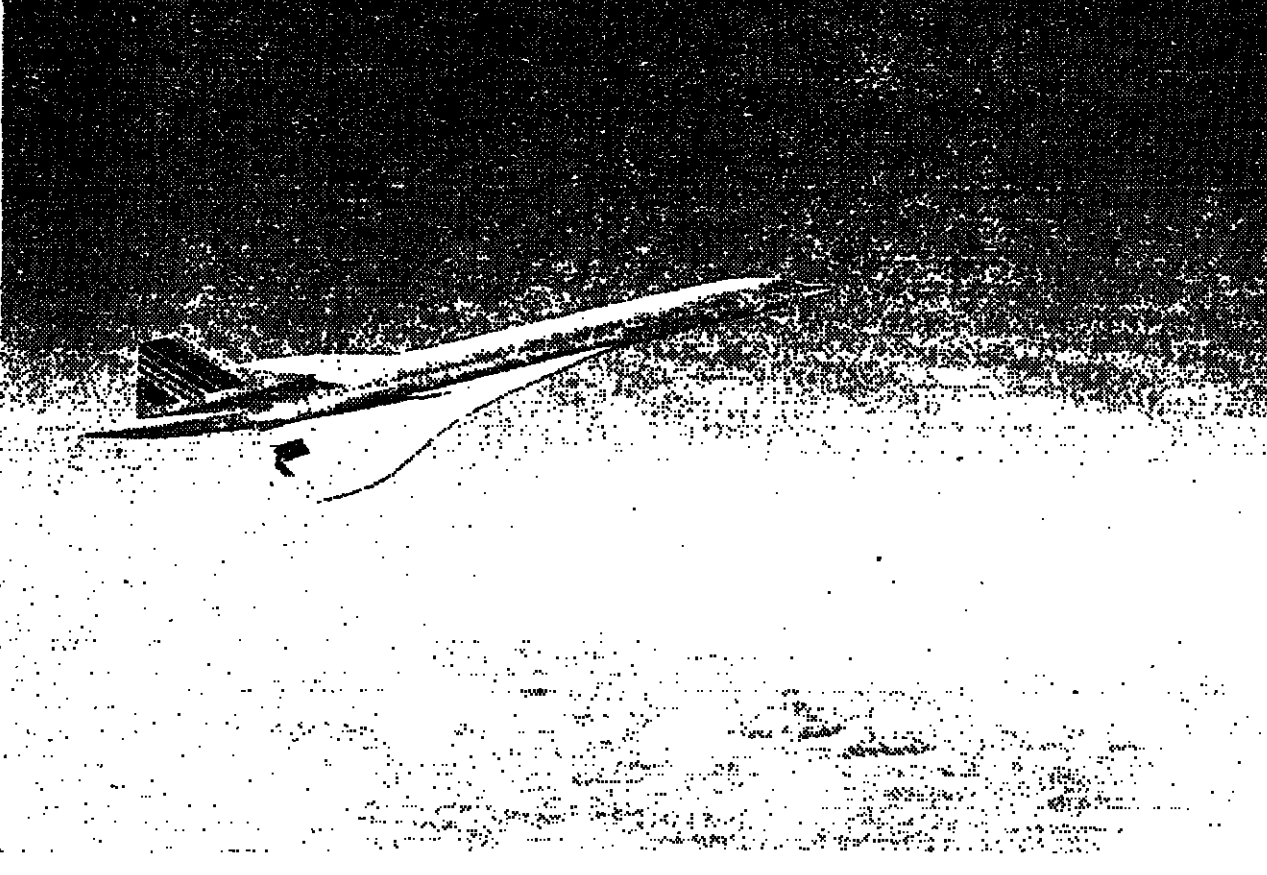
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Depart		Arrive	
Zurich	4:20 p.m.	New York	9:00 p.m.
Milan	5:30 p.m.	(La Guardia)	
Brussels	6:20 p.m.	Adanta	9:35 p.m.
Rome	8:50 p.m.	Boston	9:23 p.m.
Amsterdam	6:05 p.m.	Pittsburgh	9:57 p.m.
(KLM)		Cleveland	9:14 p.m.
Oslo	2:25 p.m.	Detroit	10:25 p.m.
Copenhagen	4:10 p.m.	Chicago	10:54 p.m.



AIR FRANCE

Louis Nizer Captures Absurdity In and Outside the Courtroom

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT)—Be it paper, cardboard, canvas, wood, velvet, petit point, scrim or table linen—if it's blank, Louis Nizer has to fill it up. He has been doing so, with words and pictures, for most of his long, illustrious life. Four justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and hundreds of his luncheon and dinner guests are amazed on napkins.

Nizer, now 75, is one of the most celebrated trial lawyers in the United States, a best-selling author and a gifted artist.

During a career spanning more than a half century, he has filled "thousands—tens of thousands of pages" with his script, sketches, cartoons, doodles and caricatures, capturing the drama and the absurdity of the passing scene, both in and out of the courtroom.

He uses a pen or a "soft easy

writing pencil that doesn't tire you."

"I write anything of any consequence at all by hand," he said. "Legal briefs, books, essays, articles, important letters. They should never be dictated to a machine."

Nizer has eight books behind him, including the immensely popular "My Life in Court" and "The Jury Returns." A ninth, "Reflections Without Mirror: An Autobiography of the Mind" is going to press.

He is also a Sunday painter good enough for one-man shows at the Boston Museum and the Hammer Gallery in New York. Two presidents—Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson—owned pictures by him.

A positively obsessive sketcher, he has done caricatures of judges, witnesses, juries and other lawyers while arguing a host of sensational divorce, libel and proxy suits, many involving actors, actresses and writers.

"I am able to concentrate on what's being said while drawing," Nizer said in his sumptuous law offices here, which command a spectacular view of all of Central Park.

Nizer also is a writer of songs that have been published and recorded and is a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. He has even copied pictures of Gaudin, Matisse and De Chirico on napkins, to be executed in petit point by his wife, the former Mildred Mantel. They now adorn the walls of the Nizers' dining room.

Expanding Talent

"I have a theory that whatever talent a person has, if he will try it in other directions, he will find it will expand itself," Nizer said. "If I have some talent as a lawyer or a writer, there is no reason why it can't be expressed in a painting or a drawing."

Nizer said that he mainly uses

Louis Nizer, who has immortalized Supreme Court justices and hundreds of other persons on napkins.



acrylics. "You can take them with you everywhere," he explained, "and all you need to add is some water."

"Just for fun, I do cartoons," he said. "A cartoon is a separate, sardonic kind of humor. Mine are more than just cartoons—they provide revelation and insight into people's characters and idiosyncrasies that you wouldn't dare to express directly."

His cartoons-on-a-napkin, Nizer said, "are also a way to compliment people when they're shy or introverted. It's an easy way to flatter them without embarrassing them, to make them laugh

while I comment on things they have said, or might have said, in a humorous way."

Nizer has done as many as 150 cartoons in a day. He decorated that number of place cards for an office party at his law firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Klein and Ballou.

At Small Exhibition

In Celebration of Big Ben's Recovery

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Big Ben, its chiming silenced a year ago, is hearty again, answering the wish of thousands of listeners that poured into British imploring "Ben" to "please get well."

A tiny exhibition on the clock's accident and repair is being shown in Westminster Hall. Its most charming and revealing exhibits are letters that poured in from all over the world to cheer ailing "Ben."

"Dear Big Ben," printed Lisa Claire in big red letters, "I am sorry you are ill. I would like to say 'ding dong' for you until you get better."

Lisa Vulmarova of Oporto, Portugal, wrote, "I wish you amelioration of your infirmity."

"Please Get Well"

"Leslie" of New York City begged "Please get well. Nowhere in the world is there a clock as wonderful as you."

Last Aug. 6 at 3:45 a.m. Big Ben simply exploded "after working 117 years with the minimum of trouble."

"It was like a bomb going off,"

said John Vernon, Big Ben's keeper, at the time.

The exhibition explains that the clock's collapse began when a small shaft fractured. Big Ben's main driving weight, more than a ton of it, plunged sharply. That speeded the chiming from its normal 15 revolutions

per minute to 1,600 revolutions

and drove the 180-pound barrel through the clock like an artillery shell.

Wheel Sections

Twenty-pound wheel sections "were driven clean through the six-inch timber ceiling," an exhibition document says.

The main frame snapped in five places, gears and wheels fragmented and the disintegration "scattered metal in all directions."

Engineers had Big Ben properly called the Great Clock of Westminster—working by 5 p.m. the day of the accident. But the clock's chiming mechanism was silent for months and there were brief stoppages for repairs and minor accidents.

The Department of the Environment, which staged the current exhibit, called in the National Physical Laboratory and the atomic energy research establishment for searching examinations of the clock.

"The great clock has now been tested more thoroughly than any other clock in the world," the document says. "Big Ben," it continues, "should remain accurate and reliable for at least two centuries."

East Germany

And Jeans Gap

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—East Germany has taken steps to catch up with the popularity of jeans here by importing 80 new Western-built looms to make heavy-duty jeans cloth, the daily Der Morgen said.

The report complained that home-produced jeans were too light, baggy round the seat and often too short. The new material would match top U.S. standards and come on the market early next year, but it did not say who had provided the looms.

Despite the difficulties of finding good quality jeans most East German youngsters buy at least one Western pair in foreign currency shops or at inflated prices on the black market.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

Misconceptions Concerning Milk

WHEN the Federal Trade Commission, in 1974, accused a large dairy company of misleading advertising, many—perhaps most—Americans who read about it thought, no doubt, that the commission was inspired by some unavowable political skulduggery.

What did the advertising say? That milk was a food, beneficial to everybody and that you could drink as much of it as you wanted without harmful effect. But wasn't it? Couldn't you? Many—perhaps most—Americans would have considered these assertions axiomatic.

But many—perhaps most—Americans would have been wrong. The Federal Trade Commission was right. Milk is not beneficial to everybody; it is on the contrary definitely noxious to some persons—indeed, to most persons, if you leave babies out of it. Milk-tolerant adults are in a minority in the world. More adults than not are unable to digest milk, and if they take in more than a minimum amount of it will pay for their indiscretion by bloating, intestinal cramps or diarrhea.

Nature designed milk to nourish babies and designed babies to digest milk. Milk contains 48 per cent of the rich sugar called lactose, which can only be digested with the aid of an enzyme confusingly called lactase produced in the intestine, by babies in much greater profusion than by adults. The adjustable human body so arranges matters that as other foods begin to replace milk in the infant's diet, the flow of lactase diminishes—in other words, the baby produces as much lactase as is required for its intake of lactose.

By the time it is weaned, the lactase level has become low. This is where nature intended to let the matter drop, for when it programmed milk and babies, it did not anticipate that one species—our own—was going to call on other species to contribute more to the infant's diet. The mother's supply dried up. Originally, that was the end of the process; breast milk was the only milk there was, and lactase was no longer needed to digest lactose, for there was no longer any lactose to digest.

Most Inhabitants

The statistics which inform us that adult milk digesters are in a minority in the world are weighed by the fact that a majority of its inhabitants are nonwhite; 80 per cent of them—most Africans, many Asians and some American Indians—are unable to digest milk. Ignorance of this circumstance has caused benevolent Americans and Europeans to ship preserved milk to undernourished populations in Asia and Africa, with the best of intentions but, sometimes, with the worst of results.

The Afro-Asiatic intolerance of milk is not the result of any racial differences in the human digestive apparatus; it is a function of the accident of the places in which the nondigesters happened to be born. The adaptable human body which supplied lactase to babies in proportion to their needs is prepared to supply it to adults also, not so lavishly, but still in proportion to their needs, if it is called upon to do so—called upon, that is, as soon as the baby is weaned, for the flow of lactase must be maintained without interruption.

If the weaned infant continues to drink milk, the consumption of its lactase will encourage the continued production of lactase, and this production will be maintained through adolescence and into adulthood, that is, as long as the need for it exists. But if, after weaning, there is a period during which milk is abandoned, the production of unneeded lactase will drop to its lowest level, and is not likely to recover if the adult later

resumes the use of milk. The spring has gone dry.

It happens that the areas where no other milk is available to take over when the mother's milk runs out are chiefly those inhabited by the darker-skinned peoples. These are regions where temperatures are too hot to keep such a perishable food as milk, such as South-eastern Asia and tropical Africa (refrigeration sufficiently dependent to preserve milk is only about 50 years old); or where much animal, and lacking (Southern and Western Africa) or, in past times, pre-Columbian America, whose Indians had no milkable animals; or where milk is simply too expensive to be accessible to everybody (most of the poorest regions of the world are in Asia and Africa).

It is in Europe and in North America, where the populations are predominantly white, that animal milk has been most generally available and has therefore been consumed continuously after weaning, in one form or another, including the fortunate white man's intestinal tract to keep on producing lactase throughout his life.

Tolerance or intolerance of milk is thus an individual characteristic, regulatable by each person in dialogue with his own digestive apparatus, and by no means irreversible—except that you can't teach an old dog new tricks. Populations which for generations have not been accustomed to the use of milk because milk was not available continue to spurn it, after it has become so because the eating habits of their ancestors, forced upon them though they may originally have been, have become their own, virtually inalterable.

Nearly half a millennium after the arrival of Columbus some American Indians still consider milk disgusting, while 70 per cent of American Negroes still cannot digest milk because for them it is not a habitual food of adults. This is a proportion almost as high as in West Africa, which, being the nearest to America, is where most of the slaves came from; there were no milk animals in West Africa in the time of their ancestors because cattle had been wiped out by the tsetse fly.

Transplanted to America, the Negroes were not much tempted to alter their ancient avoidance

of milk for several reasons: were concentrated in the S. eastern United States, one country's warmest areas, milk was hard to keep; it also a region whose climate soil kept milk production low of poor quality; and the Negro even after emancipation, continued the poorest group of the poor parts of the so milk was often beyond means.

Japanese Example

The Japanese, on the contrary, furnish an example of the ability of changing eating in respect to milk. They per cent more than they decades ago, probably as product of their decision to producing beef.

An example of reversible the other direction was by from Vietnam who had the ten out of the habit of consuming milk and discovered that had lost the capacity to digest presumably their lactase had up during the period when not needed.

In China, where dairy products are little used, milk was means unknown, but most references to it in the lit of the past have to do with use by the wealthy, who means to eat or drink products throughout their lives.

There were two fashions which the difficulty of digesting milk, meaning lactase, had circumvented in climates in theory, it ought not to be summed. The first simply postponed the age at which lactation would stop by the period of lactation; some sedentary peoples Sahara, for instance, child be nursed up to the age years. The second was to cut in fermented products, or the familiar yogurt, mentation breaks down; those and permits its without the aid of lactase. I do not know if any but I wonder if the at produce lactase (or to digest without it) does not get on and wind in old age, often said that milk is pious food for the old.

© 1977 Waverley Root

In War and Peace, Spin Is There to Help With Medals

By William Tuohy

LONDON.—When Uganda's Idi Amin decided to create a new order of decorations, for his country, he naturally turned to London's Spink and Son, Ltd. Amin told Spink's R.C. Joslin, head of the orders, decorations and medals department, that he wanted his new award named after the Nile River, which rises in Uganda.

Joslin replied that Egypt already had an Order of the Nile and that Sudan had an Order of the Two Niles, the White Nile and the Blue Nile, which meet in Khartoum.

So Joslin suggested an "Order of the Source of the Nile." "I told him you couldn't do better than the source," Joslin recalled. Amin liked the idea and the set of medals is now being made for Uganda.

Through war and peace, the business of awarding decorations and honors flourishes in most countries of the world, as Spink's position as the world's leading designer and supplier of such awards attests.

In wartime, Spink may receive orders for hundreds of thousands of campaign medals. But even in untroubled times, the newly created countries in Asia and Africa have a yen to create a system of awards and decorations. And Spink is there to help them.

As Joslin put it: "Decorations and medals have for many centuries been awarded as a means of visually recognizing meritorious service. Even in modern times, they are still the only practical means of a country conveying its appreciation for exceptional services."

In recent years, Spink has designed awards for 40 or more countries as far-flung as Brunel, Abu Dhabi and Tanzania, as well as for Canada, Norway and the United Kingdom.

Traditionally, the British—and the American—system of awards has been subdued, particularly in connection with decorations for valor. Perhaps the world's rarest decoration for valor in combat, Britain's Victoria Cross, is a simple dark-bronze cross appended to a dull magenta ribbon. Its intrinsic worth is only a few dollars.

But though the British and Americans prefer understatement in top awards, Joslin, surrounded by medals and reference works on the subject in his office, said, "It is no good designing medals for Asian and African nations purely on the basis of what looks good to us. They have other standards in medals. They like more color, more filigree work and local symbols. For their highest decorations, they often prefer the use of precious stones."

In a recent series of decorations done for Bahrain, pearls, which once formed the basis of the economy, are embedded in the medals. And nearby Oman has purchased Spink decorations that are encrusted with diamonds.

Spink and Son has been in business for 300 years, beginning as goldsmiths. About 100 years

ago the firm branched into medal-making. Over the years, it has become the No. 1, and producer of awards world, though it is not competitors. The company keeps Joslin traveling in the time.

As an associate says, "The papers differently if or I. If he sees trouble where, he may be on the Right behind the tanks find him on a camel with sentation ready for the page."

Just as Spink designs for military campaigns, provides awards for peering forces, and Joslin is by trying to close a deal in the Arab peacekeeping in Lebanon.

Spink tries to set up an awards system for new—some set of awards for state and politicians, and gallantry, and service armed forces and a civilians' policemen, public servants and other who rate meritorious not.

But Spink is not trying medals for the sheer sake of them, officials say. "The French Legion of was cheapened because people wearing it. Paris were wearing it and the half had applied for it," Joslin said.

Joslin himself said, "It is totally wrong to issue by the cupboardful. In medals and decorations main paper, you must their issuance. And even this policy may go against commercial instincts. In it run it pays off."

Spink also buys and medals and awards, Joslin that through the most expensive like the Star of with precious stones and workmanship (which could as high as \$2,000), the six rare Victoria Cross, with recipient's name inscribed, fetches a high price in the market.

As for the continuing plenty of decorations, Joslin that even Israel, who years issued only campaign bouis, now has three award conspicuous valor and in combat.

© Los Angeles Times

Florida Group Giv Performances in P

PARIS, Aug. 3 (HT)—hundred members of the Hawks marching band from Howell High School, near Jando, Fla., marched up Champs-Élysées today and ed a wreath on the Tomb Unknown Soldier at the A. Triumph.

The group, under the dir of Robert Mignon, later ed at the Eiffel Tower. group's 16-day European tour also includes stops in Ger, Austria, Switzerland, Belg, the Netherlands. The vi France was under the at of the Foreign Study Less

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Concernle Occidentale,
am Reveal Deal

Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Incidentale of France, which would finally reveal the details of its takeover of the U.K. firm's shares, is headed by Goldsmith, Occidentale's chief executive officer. This year he held a 51 percent stake in Cavenham, a French company which would make a bid of 12.5 pence per share for approximately 10 percent of the Cavenham's shares. The offer of preference shares for ordinary shares held, as announced today, would result in 10 percent of the shares being held by the minority holders of the company. The offer of preference shares for ordinary shares held, as announced today, would result in 10 percent of the shares being held by the minority holders of the company.

being proposed that Occidentale's bid of 12.5 pence per share for approximately 10 percent of the shares, would result in 10 percent of the shares being held by the minority holders of the company.

t of U.S.
to Be Good
est of World

Jack Aboaf

Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—From a point of view, the U.S. current account surplus of \$14 billion in 1976, a major factor in the recovery in other nations.

2D expects the U.S. growth to be satisfactory in coming 12 months, if in unemployment, the expansion could be stronger than envisaged over the next two years.

to the secretariat, the adjusted growth of the U.S. economy should be around 5.5 percent in 1977, though uncertainty in the rate of production and the growth rate force clouds the survey.

for reducing the unemployment rate is less selective action to the high unemployment among young people, women, and to increase productivity.

Oil Reserves
CITY, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Official estimate of proved oil reserves is increased slightly by 1 billion barrels from 140 billion to 141 billion barrels.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deutsche Bank First-Half Net Up

Deutsche Bank says first-half operating profit was one-seventh higher than half its final 1976 total mainly because of earnings from outside its domestic banking network. The interim report did not detail the profit figure, but last April joint board spokesman Wilhelm Christians said operating profits in the first two months of 1977 rose 15 per cent compared with one-sixth of the final 1976 operating profit of 832 million deutsche marks. Net interest surplus on credit and borrowing business in the first-half rose to 942.3 million DM compared with 848.1 million DM (half the 1976 total) while net surplus on commission and service earnings was 281.5 million DM compared with 267.4 million DM. Parent company balance sheet total at end-June fell to 64.87 billion DM from 67.36 billion DM at end-1976 while credit volume dropped to 40.98 billion DM from 41.68 billion DM.

Industrie Pirelli Sees Balanced '77

Industrie Pirelli SPA, the main industrial subsidiary of Pirelli SPA which is also 30-per-cent owned by Dunlop Holdings Ltd., hopes to close 1977 in balance after losses of 2 billion lire (\$2.2 million) last year and total net losses in the last five years of over 90 billion lire (\$102 million), senior company sources report. Sales in the first half rose 25 per cent, with around 7 per cent of this increase representing a rise in volume, they say. Sales last year rose 37 per cent to 536 billion lire. Investment spending this year is planned to rise more than 70 per cent from last year's 26 billion lire. The company will spend on restructuring production processes, following agreement with unions this summer to improve productivity. As a result of this agreement, the company hopes to be able to raise the degree of

capacity utilization of its plants, which in the past has never exceeded 80 per cent.

Thyssen Told to Cut Stake in Firm

The West German government has ordered Thyssen Industrie, a unit of Thyssen AG, to reduce its 100-per-cent share in Hoesler-Hille, a maker of specialty machinery, to 45 per cent. The decision overrules a Federal Cartel Office ban on the 1975 merger together and follows an expert opinion of the Monopoly Commission that reducing the Thyssen share to a minority would enable restructuring of the financially troubled Hoesler-Hille while avoiding the restriction of competition entailed in a complete takeover. Thyssen Industrie says it will appeal the government decision. The government says 45 per cent was determined to be the share that would enable Thyssen to add Hoesler-Hille with financial and management expertise while preventing Thyssen from engaging directly in a sector of predominantly small and middle-sized firms.

Miles Labs Sees Higher Net

Despite a slight decline in second-quarter earnings, Miles Laboratories' third-quarter earnings are expected to be up, and earnings and sales for all of 1977 "will exceed last year's," says chairman Walker Compton. The diversified manufacturer of consumer pharmaceuticals, food chemicals, home medications and diagnostic instruments reported six-month earnings dropped 2 per cent. Mr. Compton forecasts that the industrial products group will "be the biggest growth factor" in the anticipated overall sales increase this year. He notes that Miles is also making progress toward achieving a better rate of return on its investments that will lead to "greater improvement in earnings" instead of complete emphasis on sales growth.

Seeks Record With 2 Hours of Film

RCA Redirects Plans for Video-Disk Gear

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—RCA Corp. said it is completely redirecting its consumer video-disk development toward a disk that can hold two hours of television programming and be simpler to use.

Industry observers have speculated that RCA would abandon the video disk since the company decided last March to join the industry rush to put videotape recorders on the consumer market. RCA said then that it would distribute under the RCA brand a machine made by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan, that can record up to four hours of TV material on a tape cassette. Officials deny, however, that RCA had made any final decision to market a video disk. The company has said for 2 1/2 years that it would not offer prerecorded disks and players to consumers until it was sure the time was ripe. "I don't think we're any less

likely or any more likely to bring out the video disk" as a result of the trend toward videotape, Richard Sonnenfeldt, an RCA staff vice-president in charge of the disk project, said. But he said that videotape's successes have convinced RCA that the disk must have certain qualities to compete with tape. Mr. Sonnenfeldt said the disk player must be appreciably cheaper than the tape player, the disk must be as convenient to handle as the tape cassette, the disk's playing time must be at least one hour on each side and a substantial catalog of "hit" programming must be available, because the disk machine can't make its own recordings.

The tape machines currently available have suggested prices of about \$1,200 but the price is expected to drop as more competitors enter the market. Mr. Sonnenfeldt said the disk player, in contrast, "must sell at a profit at \$400 or less," because it can not record.

Since the beginning of this year, tape-cassette recording time has gone from one hour to two hours and then to four. The disk must be able to store a two-hour feature film on its two sides, Mr. Sonnenfeldt continued. Also, he noted, RCA's current metal-and-out-coated plastic disk requires care in handling to avoid scratching or other damage to its surface. It stores a half-hour of programming on each side.

As for programming, he added, "Right now, nobody has a big enough catalog to support this product in the field. But you have to have the product before you can put the programming."

Mr. Sonnenfeldt said that RCA has decided to concentrate its research on the development of a two-hour, uncoated plastic disk, which it believes is feasible. The company thinks it also can drop its high-technology, electron-beam method for recording master disks and resort to a simpler, electro-mechanical process.

A decision on the video disk may be made in 1978, Mr. Sonnenfeldt declared. After a decision, it would take nine to 12 months to get into production, he estimated.

The other leading proponents of the video disk are MOA Inc. and North American Philips Corp., parent of Magnavox Co., which are working together on a disk that records half an hour of material on only one side. A North American Philips spokesman said that the companies still intend to test-market their player and disk late this year and introduce them perhaps early next year.

Brazil Seeking
A Euroloan of
Up to \$500 Million

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Petrobras, Brazil's oil company, is reportedly seeking to raise \$400 million to \$500 million in the Euro market. The loan is likely to carry a margin of 1 3/4 points over the London interbank offered rates for seven years, market sources said today.

The loan would be the largest Brazilian Euroloan since the Petrobras Euroloan of \$200 million in 1974. The loan is likely to carry a margin of 1 3/4 points over the London interbank offered rates for seven years, market sources said today.

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A Euroloan of
Up to \$500 Million

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Petrobras, Brazil's oil company, is reportedly seeking to raise \$400 million to \$500 million in the Euro market. The loan is likely to carry a margin of 1 3/4 points over the London interbank offered rates for seven years, market sources said today.

The loan would be the largest Brazilian Euroloan since the Petrobras Euroloan of \$200 million in 1974. The loan is likely to carry a margin of 1 3/4 points over the London interbank offered rates for seven years, market sources said today.

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Recovery Cuts
Broad Decline
On Stock MartEarly Selling Follows
GM Dividend Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly lower today but recovered from heavy losses early in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.39 at 886.0. It was off 2.77 points at 3 p.m., and down 8 1/2 at its low for the session. Declining issues led gaining by 895 to about 485.

Volume totaled 31.17 million shares, up from 17.91 million shares yesterday.

While turnover was somewhat heavier, brokers said the recovery did not bring in any significant buying and analysts said there was little in the news to explain the recovery.

Early selling followed General Motors' report after the close yesterday that its dividend was unchanged at 85 cents a share. Brokers said the stock market was also nervous about rising interest rates recently. Today, Morgan Guaranty raised its prime rate and the stock market fell further following the move, but later began to creep back slowly when selling eased.

Analysts also said the market was disappointed that General Motors held its dividend payout unchanged.

Nearly half a million General Motors shares changed hands today, as the stock price dropped 1 1/2 to 34 1/2. Ford Motor fell 3/4 to 42 1/2 and Chrysler 1 1/2 to 35 1/2.

Among other prominent and heavily traded losers, U.S. Steel fell 3/4 to 34 1/8 and Schering-Plough 1 to 32 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed sharply lower in moderate trading. The Amer index fell 0.48 to 119.50.

Chile Reports
Oil, Gas Find

SANTIAGO, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—An offshore rig exploring the Magellan Strait has discovered deposits containing 32 million cubic meters of oil and 800 billion cubic meters of gas, the Chilean state oil company ENAP said today.

Gerber Faces Suit on Bid Refusal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Gerber Products Co., like other takeover targets these days, is finding that opposition to tender offers is not without problems.

The baby-food company's attempt to block a \$40-a-share offer from Anderson, Clayton & Co. has angered some stockholders, who now threaten to sue their directors for holding up an offer several dollars above Gerber's stock price.

On Monday, Anderson, Clayton lowered its bid to \$37 a share. Now Gerber's board is facing the additional threat of litigation over the \$2-a-share that shareholders would lose under the new offer.

Gerber's management is not the only one drawing fire from shareholders because of opposition to a tender offer. Already being sued over such an issue are directors of Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., which recently defeated a take-over bid from Congoleum Corp.; Leeds & Northrup Co., which is resisting a take-over by Tyco Laboratories Inc. and Viscum International Inc., which discouraged offers from Storer Broadcasting Co.

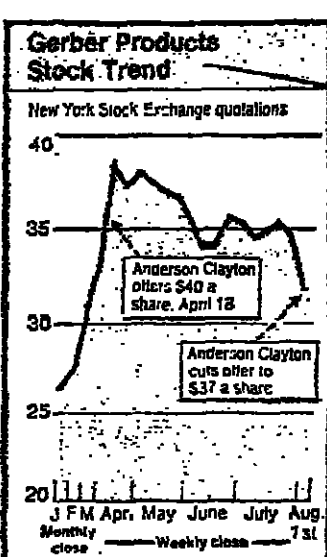
The shareholders contend they are being denied chances to tender their stock not because it is in the company's best interest but because the officers do not want to lose high-paying jobs. Alleging violations of federal securities laws and asking for damages, the lawsuits are stirring.

Resistance has its drawbacks, as Universal Leaf Tobacco discovered in frustrating Congoleum's \$32.50-a-share bid. It also tried to woo shareholders by twice increasing its dividend, and it persuaded its shareholders to help discourage the bid by increasing to 80 per cent from 67 per cent the proportion of outstanding shares needed to approve a merger.

Eight months later, after Universal agreed to pay a portion of Congoleum's legal expenses, Congoleum backed off. But now Universal's directors are fighting suits by two shareholders. They allege that the true purpose of the 80-per-cent voting requirement is to maintain management's dominance of the company and "limit the ability of Universal shareholders to determine what is in their own best interests."

The plaintiffs contend, among other things, that management violated federal securities law by not disclosing the real aim of this "super-majority" provision.

Some Wall Street analysts expect the auto maker to declare a year-end dividend matching or exceeding the 1976 year-end payment. So far this year, GM has paid 85 cents a share in the first two quarters and declared a special dividend of \$1 a share in the second quarter.



fresh disagreement over a fundamental issue: Whether shareholders should have more say in a company's response to a tender offer.

While none of the shareholder suits has been decided yet, their potential impact is significant. The mere increase in such litigation lately is likely to pressure corporate managements to explain more fully any decision to resist a tender offer—to analyze exactly why an offer is not as beneficial to shareholders as it might seem, for example.

And if shareholders win a court

GM Sets Regular Dividend

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 85 cents a share yesterday in the face of speculation by some Wall Street analysts that strong car sales and record second-quarter earnings might cause GM to boost its quarterly payout. The dividend is payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Aug. 12.

GM's decision took some analysts by surprise. Ronald Glantz, an analyst with Mitchell, Rutkins Inc., said that "GM's financial ratios justify an increase in its dividend." He said GM's action left him "mildly surprised but not dismayed."

Other analysts, such as David Healy of Drexel, Burnham, Lambert Inc., said the auto maker's move was "a political thing." Mr. Healy said that in view of complaints by car firms of the high



Consolidated Statement of Condition

ASSETS	June 30, 1977
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 812,865,804
Time Deposits in Other Banks	566,926,440
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreement to Resell	336,750,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities	752,390,169
State and Municipal Securities	402,820,960
Other Securities	16,077,881
Trading Account Securities	199,886,034
Loans, Net of Unearned Discount	1,526,655,807
Less: Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(24,322,207)
Direct Lease Financing	54,940,017
Customers Acceptance Liability	62,544,169
Bank Premises and Equipment	93,413,808
Other Assets	89,548,417
Total Assets	\$5,191,907,299
LIABILITIES	
Demand Deposits	\$1,257,530,729
Savings Deposits and Certificates	879,751,402
Other Time Deposits	922,936,758
Deposits in Foreign Offices	781,046,011
Total Deposits	\$3,841,266,900
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Short Term Borrowings	836,169,306
Acceptances Outstanding	62,530,843
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	60,441,156
Mortgage Payable	2,885,355
Other Liabilities	88,933,840
Total Liabilities	\$4,892,227,400
EQUITY CAPITAL	
Capital Stock (\$16 Par Value) Authorized and Outstanding (3,137,815 shares)	\$ 50,205,040
Surplus	110,313,660
Surplus Arising from Assumption of Convertible Capital Notes by Parent Company	7,666,200
Undivided Profits	131,494,999
Equity Capital	\$ 299,679,899
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	\$5,191,907,299

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 3[illegible]

**YOUR CHILDREN
NEVER GROW UP TO
SEE A WHALE.**

**"Coinces, an order of
mercenaries, now extinct..."**
Ten years from now this
sad entry in the encyclopedias
may be fact.

On the tree of life, the order of cetacea includes the great whales: baleen whales, filter-feeders such as the giant blue whale, the California gray whale, the humpback whale; and the toothed sperm whale of Moby Dick fame.

Every 15 minutes another member of this marine mammal family is slaughtered to be turned into fertilizer, soap, cosmetics, mink food and lubricating oil.

More than 2,000,000 whales have been killed in the past 50 years.

The great whales have been ruthlessly pursued by the most far-ranging and sophisticated whaling fleets devised by Japanese and Soviet whalers. Their vast whaling factories roam the oceans, employing airplane and helicopter spotters, sonar and high-speed boats.

Relentlessly they track down the great mammals, waiting for them to surface for air. Then, grenade-tipped harpoons explode into the easy targets, causing a prolonged, agonizing death.

Not a pretty picture. Compared to the slow, three-masted whalers of the 19th Century, the deadly efficiency with which these modern whaling factories operate

leaves little doubt to the fate of the great whales.
Species after species
have been driven to commercial extinction.

The blue whale, the greatest creature on earth, has been so overhunted that marine biologists believe it may never regenerate. The humpback, bowhead and

1. *Pharmaceuticals*—The pharmaceutical industry is the largest of the three industries, with sales of \$10.5 billion in 1990. The industry is highly concentrated, with the top 10 firms accounting for 60% of sales. The industry is also highly innovative, with a large number of new drugs being developed each year.



right whales are close to extinction. And now the fin and sei whales are nearly gone. It's an ominous tale. The tragedy is compounded because there are ready, cheap substitutes for all whale

products. Unless we stop the unconscionable slaughter, the gentle, intelligent whales will disappear from the sea. (Even the friendly dolphins and porpoises, close

cousins of the whales, are being decimated. American tuna fishermen needlessly kill more than 100,000 dolphins and porpoises in their nets each year. The plaintive cries of the trapped and drowning dolphins fill the sea. And Japanese fishermen slaughter 20,000 annually for human consumption.)

What can you do? What can anyone do to stop the Japanese and Soviet whaling industries?

A great deal more than you might think. You can support the international effort to Save the Whales with a tax-deductible contribution. You can talk to your friends and write to your government officials, elected representatives and newspapers to enlist their aid. The sooner you act, the sooner we can force a halt to the slaughter.

The fate of the great whales must be decided by all mankind, not by a greedy few. Extinction is the ultimate crime against nature.

Help Save the Whales. For a donation of \$10 or more, you will receive a beautiful full-color lithographed print (11" x 14") suitable for framing of the sei whales, painted by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis.

Write today: Animal Welfare Institute, P. O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007.
Christine Stevens, President.

SAVE THE WHALES



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For more information about Budd,
write: Public Affairs, The Budd Company,
3155 West Big Beaver Road, Troy,
Michigan 48084.

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Expos 10, Giants 2

At Montreal, Andre Dawson delivered a two-run triple and Larry Parrish added a two-run homer during an eight-run seventh that carried Montreal to a 10-2 rout of San Francisco behind the four-hit pitching of Steve Rogers.

Padres 4, Phillies 2

At Philadelphia, Dave Kingman hit a two-run homer and Rolfe Fingers picked up his 33d save in leading San Diego to a 4-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Red Sox 3, Mariners 2

In the American League, at Seattle, Fred Lynn's sacrifice fly scored Denny Doyle in the 10th to give Boston a 3-2 triumph over the home team, moving the Red Sox into first place in the American League East, ahead of idle Baltimore.

Yankees 9, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Thurman Munson drove in three runs and Reggie Jackson snapped a 2-2 tie with a two-run single in the fourth as New York beat California, 9-3. Chris Chambliss added a two-run homer in a game in which the Yankees collected 19 hits and Mike Torrey pitched a seven-inning shutout to even his record at 10-10.

Rangers 9, White Sox 8

At Chicago, Willie Horton doubled home Bert Campaneris from second with one out in the ninth to clinch a come-from-behind rally that gave Texas a 9-8 triumph over Chicago.

Indians 9, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee designated hitter Bill Melton rapped two doubles and a single, scored three runs and drove in three and Wayne Garland survived 11 hits to help Cleveland complete a double-header sweep of Milwaukee with a 7-4 victory.

Buddies Bell singled four times

and drove in two runs and Dennis Eckersley scattered seven hits in leading the Indians to a 9-2 triumph in the opener.

Twins 9, Royals 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar hit a three-run homer and Dan Ford added a solo blast to pace the home team to a 9-4 victory over Kansas City and help Dave Goltz to his 13th triumph.



Chicago Cubs' Larry Bittner steals second. Inception got high peg from the catcher.



Fran Tarkenton (1) briefs rookie Tommy Kramer.

In His 17th Preseason Camp

Tarkenton: Age Has Advantages

By Charles Maher

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—Fran Tarkenton, the man who came with the franchise, is back for a 17th training camp, and he is finding it not much different from the first.

"The main thing," he said, "is the transition you make from the time you run your own life—the seven months of the off-season—to the time when all of a sudden somebody is telling you what to do. And that transition is always the same."

But that first year, as a callow, quarterback out of Georgia, wasn't Tarkenton a little apprehensive about the leap from amateur to pro ball?

"No, I didn't really worry," he said. "Maybe I was too young to realize there was a chance I wouldn't make it. I don't know. I imagine a lot of rookies are under pressure. But when I came to Minnesota in 1961, it was a new franchise."

In other words, a lot of jobs were open.

The franchise is a lot older

now, and so is Tarkenton (he turned 37 in February), but he finds training camp no more physically demanding.

"I don't think it is for any of the older players," he said. "In the camps I've been to, the veterans have always gotten through easier than the rookies. Whether that's because the veterans are more relaxed, I don't know. But whenever I've seen anybody having difficulty getting through a practice, because of fatigue or whatever, it's almost always been a rookie."

Tarkenton spoke by phone from the Viking camp at Manassas, Minn. The players were getting ready for the summer opener against the Rams in the Los Angeles Times Charity Game this Saturday. Conditioning, Tarkenton said, was no problem. Today's player, unlike his 1961 counterpart, usually comes to camp pre-conditioned.

"I do pretty much what everybody else does," he said. "I work out pretty regular in the off season. I'm a jogger. I play tennis and golf for fun

but I'm a jogger most every day."

"Where do you usually run?" he was asked.

"Wherever I am. I travel a lot. I was in Europe and jogged on the Thames, jogged on the Seine, jogged on the Rhone. I'd rather jog in the countryside but in the States you're usually in cities. You just jog wherever you are. Neighborhoods are good. Better than running around a track. That's pretty monotonous."

"How far do you run?" "I usually go out each day and jog 2 to 2 1/2 miles. It takes about 18 minutes. I do about an 8-minute mile."

"Given the ease with which you can get ready for a season, do you see yourself playing for many more years?"

"No, I'm going to play this year and one more. There are times in life you want to do other things. I've just scheduled it out so that no matter how good or bad I may be a year from now, that's going to be it. I signed for three years before last season."

Los Angeles Times.

Borg Yanked For Playing Poorly in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP).—Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg was yanked in the midst of a World Team Tennis set last night and Sandy Mayer went on to beat replacement Bob Gilman, 6-4, helping the New York Applis defeat the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Nets, 24-22, before a crowd of 15,075.

Borg had taken a 3-0 lead, but Mayer took four games in a row as Borg's game fell apart following a controversial baseline call at 3-1.

"I was playing poorly," Borg confessed. As for being lifted for a substitute, he said: "In team tennis, it's important to win as many games as possible. We felt maybe someone else could win another game or two."

The Nets' doubles team of Martina Simonsson and Marty Riessen beat Ray Ruffels and Virginia Wade, 6-2. However, the Applis rallied with victories by Wade and Billie Jean King over Simonsson and Peggy Michel, 6-1, and by King over Michel, 6-3.

Borg returned and paired with Riessen to win a doubles match over Ruffels and Mayer, 6-3, setting up an overtime. The Nets captured the first two games before the Applis broke Borg's service to win the match.

7 of the Top 10 In Heavyweights Put on One Card

LAS VEGAS, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Seven of the world's top 10 heavyweights—including Ken Norton and Jimmy Young—have been signed by promoter Don King for a televised series of five fights here Sept. 14.

Norton and Young had previously agreed to meet Nov. 5 in a bout expected to give the winner a title shot at Muhammad Ali, but King said that showdown might be canceled if either loses an earlier match.

Norton will go against Lorenzo Zanon of Italy while Young will meet Jody Ballard.

Two other bouts will match veteran Ron Lyle against unbeaten Stanley Ward, and Larry Holmes against Howard Smith.

Leroy Jones, the only boxer in the group besides Ballard not ranked in the top 10, will meet an opponent to be announced later in the fifth bout.

King said the three-hour boxing show will be held at Caesars Palace.

Another Knee Injury Hurts NFL Cowboys

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP).—Another Dallas Cowboy was felled by a knee injury yesterday at the team's training camp here.

This time, running back Charles Young was the victim, and the Cowboys said he will probably miss the entire season.

A team spokesman said Young was hurt during afternoon drills. "He just got blasted," said an observer.

Young was sent back to Dallas and was to undergo surgery today for a torn medial collateral ligament in his left knee.

Young was a first-round draft choice in 1974. He had been battling 10 other players, including top draft choice Tony Dorsett, for a running back position.

Team surgeons operated on all-pro offensive tackle Rayfield Wright earlier this week. The Cowboys said they hoped Wright would be back in action early next month.

Wright's problem compounded the situation in the offensive line. Guard Blaine Nye has announced his retirement and third-year men Pat Donovan at tackle and Burton Lawless at guard have been installed in those two slots.

In other NFL training camps: • Saying that the integrity of

professional football might be at stake, Miami Dolphins owner Joe Robbie has pledged a court fight against a league ruling on the players' who face cocaine-peddling charges. The Dolphins bowed to a Grievance Committee ruling and placed starting tackles Randy Crowder and Don Reese on waivers. The NFL's Player-Club Relations Committee, made up of two players and two owners, ordered the Dolphins to trade waive or release the players. Both had been suspended pending settlement of the drug-sale charge, which is scheduled to go to trial Oct. 17.

• The New York Jets traded safety Phil Wise, who had refused to report to camp because of a contract dispute, to the Minnesota Vikings for undisclosed draft choices. As part of the deal, the Vikings relieved the Jets of any compensation due for signing running back Ed Marinaro two years ago.

Cosch Walt Michaels made a major change in the Jets' pass receiving alignment, switching former all-pro Richard Caster from tight end to flanker and moving split end Jerome Barnum to tight end.

• The Pittsburgh Steelers' rookie free agent Jack Phelan left training camp to attend a basketball tryout camp of the Indiana Pacers. Phelan tried out with the Golden State Warriors before attending the Steelers camp.

• The New York Giants cut veteran wide receiver Walker Gillette, the club's leading receiver two years ago with 43 catches for 600 yards, who slipped to 16 receptions for 257 yards last season. Also dropped was tight end Larry Mink, a four-year veteran who had been claimed on waivers from the Atlanta Falcons during the off season.

Austin, at 4 Under, Sets Pace In European Women's Open

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 3 (AP).—Debbie Austin shot two under par on Sunningdale's pock-marked golf course today and scored a six-under-par 68 for a one-shot lead in the first round of the Colgate-Palmolive European Women's Open.

Judy Rankin and South African Sally Little shared second place with 69s.

Austin, a blonde from West Palm Beach, Fla., who won the \$75,000 Pocono Northeast Classic on Sunday, eagled the 10th and 16th holes as she came home in 34 four under par for the stretch.

She laid a two-run shot on the 10th green and sank a 10-foot putt. At the 16th she made a similar approach shot with a three-iron and again she rolled it in.

Three bogeys

"I'm not like Judy Rankin," she said. "I'm not a good fairways wood player. I have to do the best I can with irons. I can't remember ever having two eagles in one round before."

Austin collected three bogeys on her round. One was at the 17th, where she spoiled her figures by three-putting.

Olympic Boxers 2 Top Amateurs

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Olympic boxing gold medal winners Howard Davis and Sugar Ray Leonard, yesterday were named co-winners of the Tanqueray Achievement Award for world excellence in the field of amateur athletics.

The two 21-year-old fighters, both of whom have turned professional, received identical silver trophies at a luncheon attended by former world champions Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Jersey Joe Walcott and Willie Pep, plus other boxing notables.

Leonard has won all three of his professional bouts to date, while Davis has been victorious in his four pro fights.

England in 2-0 Lead On 7-Wicket Victory

NOTTINGHAM, England, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—England ground its way to a seven-wicket victory in the third cricket test against Australia here yesterday, to go 2-0 up in the five-match series.

England started the final day on 17 without loss, needing 189 for victory, and the side took more than four hours to knock off the runs.

It is the first time England has led Australia 2-0 in a home series since 1905 and the side is now strongly placed to regain the Ashes, the traditional prize for tests between the two countries.

Imp Boosts U.S. Lead For the Admiral's Cup

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The Californian yacht Imp easily won today's inshore race in the Admiral's Cup to strengthen the U.S. team's lead after three of the five events.

The green-hulled Imp, skippered by realtor David Allen, added her victory in the 197.7-mile inshore race off the Isle of Wight to her third place in the weekend cross-channel race and a fourth place in the opening inshore race to lead in the overall individual standings.

The two other U.S. yachts, Bay Bea from Dallas and Scaramouche from Wilmington, N.C., finished 14th and 17th respectively to give the U.S. team 53th points.

Britain is second with 510 points after finishing eighth, 11th and 13th today.

Imp finished fourth on uncorrected time but her handicap made her the clear winner over the Hong Kong boat Vanguard, skippered by David Lieu, which remained second to Imp in the individual standings.

The 57-yacht fleet began the race with a following wind of about eight knots and at the East Bramble buoy, Imp, her spinnaker billowing, had already begun to show ahead and was 15th on uncorrected time, having passed many of the bigger boats.

After the long beat up to the 14-mile mark at the Clipper buoy, Allen had steered Imp into 10th place on uncorrected time. On the last three legs Imp gained speed and crossed the line fourth behind Charles Kirsch's Scaramouche, Superstar of Australia and Argentina's Victoria.

But when their finishing times were corrected with handicaps, Imp vaulted into a lead of almost four minutes over Vanguard.

The West German boat Champagne was third on corrected time with Peter Wespel-Langh at the helm.

Patrick Haggerty's Bay Bea did not have such a happy race, however. The bigger wooden sloop could manage only 14th place after crossing the line 23 seconds behind Imp.

The Hong Kong team, with their boats coming in second, fourth and 24th, improved from fifth to third position in the team standings, with 483 points.

Foreign Challenge Sharper at Newport

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 3 (UPI).—Computers, persistence and revenge are the spice in this year's foreign quest for the America's Cup.

Newry has a challenger been floated in 151 years that beat the American team's advantage of experience, preparation and talent in design, building and sailing.

Will the 23d series, beginning Sept. 13, be any different? Some competitors and yacht watchers feel the foreign challengers have a greater chance this year than ever before.

A monthlong series of races to pick a challenger opens tomorrow in the choppy waters off Newport. A challenger must be named no later than Sept. 8.

The Australians are back with two rival entries in their fifth bid for the cup. French Baron Marcel Bich is here with a third challenge. Sweden has impressed the yachting world with its first effort, a multimillion-dollar operation backed by many Swedish industries.

Alan Bond, a western Australian land developer, was embarrassed when his \$6-million challenge was dashed in 1974. Courageous defeated his Southern Cross four straight.

He is back with partners and Australia, a faster boat that has huge sail area. It consistently beat Southern Cross in spring practice off Perth. Skipper Noel Robins is the 1977 Australian solo champion.

"What we have is a very light boat," co-designer Johan Valen-

tijn says of the \$1.25-million entry. "She is designed for [winds of] 10 to 15 knots but has proved to be faster than expected in 20 knots."

Across Newport shipyard sits Grcet II. Floated by a rival syndicate from Sydney, the wood-hulled challenger, which lost to Vanguard 4-1 in 1970, now has a sharper, faster bow and a new wardrobe of sails.

The crew, led by Gordon Ingate, 50, has been dubbed "Dad's Navy" because of its average age of 39.5 years. It boasts of compatibility, valuable experience and T-shirts printed: "Daughters of America, look up your mothers." A blue and gold yacht named Sverige (pronounced svee-ya) is a technological marvel.

Computer-Designed Sverige is a computer-designed hull, is packed with more electronic gadgetry and is funded by more than 60 Swedish companies—headed by automaker Volvo and Mobilycke Marin, a textile and sailboat firm.

Skipper Pelle Peterson first suggested the challenge and designed Sverige. He has been tuning the boat and crew since its launch last September. Unlike the other 12-meter yachts competing this year, it is the only entry steered with a tiller instead of a wheel. Peterson says it gives him "quick response" and "direct action."

Bich sent two possible entries—his old, reliable France I and a new wood-hulled yacht, France II. Before the challenge trials began, he leaned toward use of the older boat, which is lighter and a better performer in light to moderate winds.

The French contender will be skippered by Poppie Delfour, known for a calm, even temper. Bich has been known to take the helm himself in the past and may do so in at least one race this year.

3 U.S. Cities Make Bids on '84 Olympics

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The search for the host city for the 1984 summer Olympics has narrowed to New York, Los Angeles and New Orleans.

Officials of the United States Olympic Committee said yesterday that sealed declarations of intent to become the designated American representative for the 1984 summer games had been received from the three cities.

The deadline for filing a bid and filling out the questionnaire for candidate cities was last Sunday; but USOC officials extended the deadline an extra day to allow for any weekend mail.

A site selection team from the USOC will visit the three cities within the next 45 days to discuss feasibility plans for staging an Olympics. Formal presentations will be made by the mayors of the three cities at the USOC executive board meeting Sept. 25 in Colorado Springs.

Selection of the American representative will be announced at that time. The USOC recommendation then will be passed on to the International Olympic Committee, which next spring will vote on the sites for the 1984 winter and summer Olympics.

Chances Look Good

The chances of an American city becoming the host for the 1984 summer Olympics appear good. No U.S. city has served as a site for the summer Olympics since 1960 in Los Angeles. Tabor informed the IOC earlier this year that it was withdrawing a bid for 1984, and no other foreign cities have expressed any serious interest in tackling the financial and administrative burden of staging the summer games.

Los Angeles is considered the front-runner in the bidding, as a result of its three previous attempts. Many USOC officials have felt privately that Los Angeles was caught in a web of international political intrigue in the site selections for 1976 and 1980, when Montreal and Moscow were selected by the IOC.

"We feel we're the most qualified," John Argue, the chairman of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, said by phone yesterday from Los Angeles. "We've been at it longer, and we have the existing facilities."

'Junior Davis Cup'

VICHEY, France (AP).—Argentina won the 23th Galea Cup junior tennis championship today, beating France, 3-2. It was the first time the Argentines won the competition, the Davis Cup of the under-21 set.



COMPETITOR—Laurie Organowski, 11, enters a ball at her home in Garwood, N.J., preparing for next month's World Open Pocket Billiards championship tournament.

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Blackjack
Daily from 3 p.m.
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WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT-BAR

No Con Ed Atheists

Price of Coffee Cuts French Consumption

I heard an organ in the background.

"What's that?" I asked.

"It's the beginning of vespers. Con Ed has vesper services for its employees every day."

"Is this something new?"

"We started them the day after the blackout. It was the legal department's idea."

"Is it an electric organ I hear?"

"No, it's manual. The Lord only knows when he will strike us again."

The Biorhythm Business Is Bustling in the U.S.

Not a Horoscope

Dr. Rutenfranz concedes that a person may be physically ill, depressed or mentally sluggish when the cycles are calculated to be at the peaks of their positive phases. "We don't purport to give a person their horoscope," says Bernard Gidelson, who says the computerized biorhythm charts five years ago and now

This isn't true in Japan, where the Seibu Transport Co. has used biorhythms for 10 years to caution truck drivers on critical days. Another Japanese concern that applies the theory is Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Yasuda distributes biorhythm charts to potential contractors, customers and driver-training schools to "awake safety consciousness of people," a spokesman says.

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